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MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Research & Analysis Bureau • Department of Labor & Industry • 2nd Quarter 2000 • Vol. 30, No. 2

Who are Montana's largest private employers?

We can get a good idea of who Montana's largest private employers are by looking at unemployment insurance records. However, since each employer's employment for a given month is captured as the number of covered workers who earned wages during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month, some employers who look to be large employers may actually be smaller employers who had temporarily high numbers of employees during the targeted pay period.

Listed alphabetically, the 50 private Montana employers reporting the most employees during the pay period including Dec. 12, 1999 were:

- Albertson's
- Benefis Healthcare
- Better Business Systems of Montana
- Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Montana
- Bozeman Deaconess Hospital
- Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives
- Columbia Falls Aluminum
- Columbus Hospital
- Confederated Salish-Kootenai Tribes
- Costco

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(Continued on next page)

Economic highlights and employment outlook

Quarterly Employment Trends

Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	MONTANA Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	UNITED STATES Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
2000 - 2nd	483,500	461,200	22,300	4.6%	3.9%
2000 - 1st	474,500	446,500	28,000	5.9%	4.4%
1999 - 4th	472,700	449,600	23,100	4.9%	3.8%
1999 - 3rd	480,200	459,300	20,900	4.3%	4.2%
1999 - 2nd	475,300	451,600	23,700	5.0%	4.2%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 2000 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 483,500 persons (16 years and older) the 2nd quarter of the year 2000—up 9,000 over the quarter, and up 8,200 over the year.

Employment

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 461,200—up 14,700 over the quarter, and up 9,600 over the year.

Unemployment

The number of Montanans **unemployed** during the quarter averaged 22,300—down 5,700 over the quarter, and down 1,400 over the year.

Montana's **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 4.6 percent—down 1.3 percent over the quarter, and down 0.4 percent over the year.

(See jobs by industry on page 3)

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- Crow Tribe
- Deaconess Billings Clinic Health System
- Dillard's (formerly Hennessys)
- Express Personnel Services, Inc.
- First Interstate Bank

- Fort Peck Tribes
- Four B's Restaurants, Inc.
- Great Falls Clinic
- J. C. Penney Co.
- Jore Corporation

- Kalispell Regional Hospital
- KMart Corp.
- Lantis Enterprises, Inc.
- Lee Enterprises, Inc.
- Louisiana Pacific Corp.

- Missoula Community Medical Center
- Montana Power Co.
- Northern Montana Hospital
- Norwest Bank (now Wells Fargo & Co.)
- Peak Medical Montana

- Plum Creek Northwest Lumber
- Safeway, Inc.
- Sears Roebuck & Co.
- Semitool, Inc.
- Smith's Food and Drug

- Stillwater Mining Co.
- Stimson Lumber Co.
- St. James Community Hospital
- Stone Container Corp.
- St. Patrick Hospital

- St. Peter's Hospital
- St. Vincent Hospital
- Target
- Teleperformance USA
- Tidyman's (including most County Market stores)

- Town Pump, Inc.
- United Parcel Service, Inc.
- U S WEST Communications (now Qwest)
- Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
- West Mont Home Management Services, Inc.

Most Montana employers are required to pay unemployment insurance taxes. The most common exclusions from covered employment include self-employed individuals; individuals employed by sons, daughters or spouses; children under 21 employed by a parent or partnership of parents; real estate, insurance and securities salespeople paid solely by commission; elected public officials; church clergy; railroad employees; and most agricultural employers. ■

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

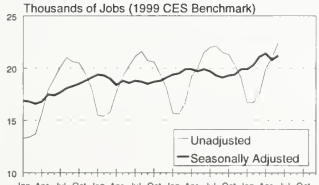
(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Montana averaged 392,400 jobs for 2nd quarter 2000—up 13,400 jobs over the quarter, and up 10,400 jobs over the year.

MINING averaged 5,100 jobs—up about 300 jobs over the quarter, and down about 100 over the year.

CONSTRUCTION averaged 21,100 jobs—up over the quarter by about 4,100 jobs, and also up over the year by about 900 jobs. Over the quarter, **special trade** was up about 1,900 jobs, **heavy construction** was up about 1,800 jobs and **general building contractors** was up about 400 jobs. Over the year, special trade was up about 400 jobs and general building contractors and heavy construction were each up about 200 jobs.

Construction Jobs in Montana

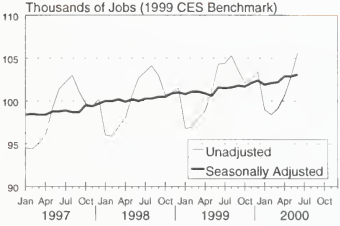


MANUFACTURING averaged 24,300 jobs—showing little change in job numbers over the quarter (up about 100) and over the year (up about 300).

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 22,500 jobs—also showing little change in job numbers over the quarter (up about 100) and over the year (up about 300).

TRADE averaged 103,000 jobs—up about 4,200 jobs over the quarter, and up about 1,600 jobs over the year. The biggest job gains over the quarter came in **eating & drinking places** (up about 2,200 jobs), **building materials & garden supplies** (up about 500) and **food stores** (up about 400). Over the year, **department stores** and **eating & drinking places** were each up about 500 jobs.

Trade Jobs in Montana



FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 17,900 jobs for the quarter—up about 300 over the quarter, and up about 400 jobs over the year.

SERVICES averaged 116,700 jobs—up about 3,300 jobs over the quarter, and up about 5,100 jobs over the year. The largest over-the-quarter increases came in **business services** (up about 1,000 jobs) and **amusement, including movies** (up about 900 jobs). The largest over-the-year increases came in **hospitals** (up about 1,100 jobs) and **business services** (up about 1,000 jobs).

TOTAL GOVERNMENT averaged 81,700 jobs—up about 800 jobs over the quarter, and up about 1,900 jobs over the year. Seasonal decreases over the quarter in **state education** (down 1,200 jobs) and **local education** (down 1,100 jobs) were offset by increases in **total federal government** (up about 1,500 jobs—mainly temporary Census jobs) and **other local government** (up about 1,400 jobs). The biggest increase over the year was from total federal government (up about 1,200 predominantly Census jobs).

Average weekly hours and earnings

Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged $378.35 for the quarter—up $6.93 over the quarter, but down 28 cents over the year.

Average weekly hours averaged 32.2—up 4-tenths of an hour over the quarter, but down 3-tenths of an hour over the year.

Average hourly earnings averaged $11.75 for the quarter—up 7 cents over the quarter, and up 10 cents over the year. ■

Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

Agriculture

⇨This year's Flathead cherry harvest yield is estimated at 1,100 tons, which would be a 53-percent increase over 1999, according to the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service. Over 70 percent of the cherry crop is being handled by Monson Fruit Co. of Selah, Wash. Montana cherries packed by Monson bring higher prices than Washington cherries because of their quality and the fact that the crop is several weeks behind the Washington cherry crop.

⇨High-speed, high-capacity grain elevators are being built near Stanford, Billings and Glendive by Minnesota-based Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, which earlier upgraded its facility near Wolf Point.

⇨Big Sky Beef is in the process of expanding its pool of producers and renovating an auto building near Malta to use for its headquarters. Slaughtering and custom cutting is done at the former Hi-Line Packing facility recently purchased by Big Sky Beef. Started by ranchers in the Malta area, the company sells high quality, custom-packed Montana beef to restaurants and individuals who order by phone or over the Internet. Orders from east of the Mississippi are trucked to a Raleigh, N.C. distribution center, packed in dry ice and then shipped by United Parcel Service. Recently-produced television commercials are set to air on the East Coast this fall. Big Sky Beef currently employs about 30 people.

Mining

⇨Montana Resources Inc. shut down the copper concentrator plant at its Butte copper mining operation at the end of June because of skyrocketing electricity prices. A company spokesperson says the company anticipates worker layoffs will be temporary and that the facility will reopen as soon as MRI can negotiate a new contract for affordable power.

⇨Empire Sand & Gravel Co. Inc. of Billings has been purchased by Knife River Corp., which is a subsidiary of MDU Resources Group Inc., based in Bismarck, N.D. Empire Sand & Gravel employs about 250 people.

Construction

⇨Morrison Knudsen has acquired Raytheon Engineers & Constructors, the engineering and construction subsidiary of Raytheon Co. The combined company will become part of Washington Group International, based in Boise, Idaho.

⇨A new Smith's Food and Drug store is being built in Kalispell. Once the new store is completed, the old store will be torn down to make way for a parking lot. A spokesperson anticipates the store's workforce will grow by about 20 full- and part-time employees.

⇨Construction has begun on a $32.5 million renovation project at St. James Community Hospital in Butte. The first phase of construction during the 3½-year project is to tear down the Cobalt Building next to the hospital's cancer treatment center and construct a new lab, ultrasound area and kitchen. The second phase will involve renovating the hospital's 2nd floor. The third phase calls for creating a new obstetrics area and nursery, and remodeling the cardiopulmonary and rehabilitation area on the 4th floor.

Manufacturing

⇨Semitool Inc. has announced plans to open a subassembly plant in Libby that will initially employ 20-30 people. A few of those people already commute from Libby to work at Semitool's semiconductor equipment plant in Kalispell, but most of the workers will be new hires.

⇨**Jore Corp.** has announced plans to build a 45,000-square-foot distribution center in Missoula. The Ronan-based company manufactures innovative hand tools sold under brand names such as Black and Decker, Sears and Makita.

⇨**A majority interest** in Pasta Montana has been acquired by Nippun USA, a subsidiary of Japan's Nippon Flour Mills. A Pasta Montana spokesperson says there are no plans to change current management or staff—but Nippun USA will be looking into ways to expand the Great Falls operation and increase pasta sales in Japan and other Asian markets.

⇨**A logging family** from Superior has announced plans to build a post-and-pole treatment plant on part of the closed Crown Pacific mill site outside Superior. Lengths of wood usually less than 6 inches in diameter from small trees or the tops of large trees will be peeled, treated and sold as fence posts and corral rails. A family member says he expects the plant to be open by September.

⇨**A Darby firm** is designing and building innovative cycles for hauling cargo and passengers. Lightfoot Cycles product offerings include a Transporter Trike in 3 sizes for hauling cargo, a Pedicab for hauling passengers, a sport-utility Roadrunner Trike and a standard recumbent Explorer bicycle. The small firm started out building hand-pedaled cargo trikes for victims of land mines worldwide.

⇨**Montana's** only rendering plant has closed. The Darling International Inc. plant located east of Billings processed animal carcasses, fat and bone from meat-processing plants and grocery stores, and restaurant cooking grease for customers across Montana.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

⇨**The state of Montana** has contracted with Qwest (formerly U S WEST) to create a new high-speed telecommunications network to link government agencies, the university system and American Indian colleges across Montana.

⇨**A Spanish rail company** has purchased the Livingston Rebuild Center, along with the center's Richland, Wash. facility. Talgo America Inc., a Seattle-based branch of a rail company headquartered in Spain, provides locomotive maintenance and repair, and supplies passenger cars to the Washington State Department of Transportation and Amtrak's Pacific line. It plans to expand the maintenance, repair and sales operations at the Livingston center, which will be called Talgo-LRC LLC and remain headquartered in Livingston. The Livingston facility will also become the North American distributor of Talgo's line of high-speed locomotives.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

⇨**Kalispell's nonprofit** Montana Medical Benefit Plan is merging with Missoula's for-profit Montana Life Assurance company, pending regulatory agency and board approval. The new company will be named Montana Medical Benefit and Life.

⇨**First Interstate Bank** has opened a branch bank in Lame Deer on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

⇨**Billings-based First Interstate BancSystem** has acquired Equality State Bank in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Trade

⇨A Seattle-based outdoor gear cooperative, Recreational Equipment Inc. (REI), has announced plans for a store in Missoula's Northgate Mall. The small REI store will carry primarily camping, hiking and climbing gear. An August or September opening is anticipated.

⇨The most profitable store in the chain of Vann's Electronics and Appliance stores is its Vans.com online store located in Missoula. According to a company spokesperson, it now outsells Vann's 7 other Montana stores.

⇨Tidyman's LLC has purchased the County Market store in Helena from Vans Inc. Tidyman's currently operates 8 County Market stores and 2 Northwest Fresh Tidyman's in Montana.

⇨Stage Stores Inc. is closing its Billings Heights and Bozeman stores.

⇨Sartorie's Restaurant in Billings has closed a little short of a year after first opening for business.

Services

⇨Missoula's Community Medical Center is opening a family medicine clinic, pharmacy and minor-emergency clinic in Florence called the Florence Community Medical Center. It is located near the new Florence Family Practice just opened by Missoula's St. Patrick Hospital and Western Montana Clinic.

⇨The owners of Bozeman Hot Springs are constructing a dome-covered water park and fitness gym at the Four Corners hot springs.

⇨All Cavanaugh's hotels in Montana and elsewhere are now WestCoast hotels after Cavanaugh's acquired WestCoast and took on the WestCoast name for marketing purposes.

⇨The Kalispell-area Anderson Theatre Co. has been acquired by the newly-formed Kalispell Theatres LLC, which is owned by California-based Signature Theatres. The Anderson Theatre group included the Liberty, Strand and Gateway Cinemas in Kalispell and the Midway Drive-In between Whitefish and Columbia Falls. .

⇨A just-for-horses hospital, Equine Veterinary Associates, has opened near Belgrade. The equine hospital has the capability to handle a wide range of surgical, medical and reproductive procedures that once needed to be done at veterinary colleges in surrounding states.

⇨Two movies were filmed in Montana recently. "Big Eden" was filmed in northwest Montana. "The Flying Dutchman" was filmed in the Darby and Hamilton areas. ■

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

CORRECTION: Wheatland Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home in Harlowton has entered into an agreement for management services with Saint Vincent Hospital and Health Center in Billings (*not* Deaconess Billings Clinic, as previously reported in this publication).

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
June 2000 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	**142,132**	**136,192**	**5,940**	**4.2%**
MONTANA	487,438	465,418	22,020	4 5%
YELLOWSTONE	75,017	72,163	2,854	3 8%
CASCADE	38,075	36,097	1,978	5 2%
MISSOULA	56,370	54,649	1,721	3.1%
BEAVERHEAD	5,606	5,435	171	3 1%
BIG HORN	5,894	5,361	533	9 0%
BLAINE	3,032	2,856	176	5 8%
BROADWATER	2,170	2,072	98	4 5%
CARBON	4,805	4,596	209	4 3%
CARTER	1,103	1,060	43	3 9%
CHOUTEAU	3,003	2,915	88	2 9%
CUSTER	6,259	6,042	217	3.5%
DANIELS	1,329	1,296	33	2 5%
DAWSON	5,509	5,330	179	3 2%
DEER LODGE	3,897	3,597	300	7.7%
FALLON	1,637	1,573	64	3 9%
FERGUS	6,615	6,329	286	4 3%
FLATHEAD	38,725	36,747	1,978	5 1%
GALLATIN	43,132	42,099	1,033	2 4%
GARFIELD	1,176	1,136	40	3 4%
GLACIER	5,222	4,422	800	15 3%
GOLDEN VALLEY	600	576	24	4 0%
GRANITE	1,137	1,056	81	7 1%
HILL	10,112	9,588	524	5 2%
JEFFERSON	5,114	4,903	211	4 1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,303	1,267	36	2 8%
LAKE	13,219	12,486	733	5 5%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,597	27,287	1,310	4 6%
LIBERTY	1,269	1,219	50	3 9%
LINCOLN	7,128	6,385	743	10 4%
MCCONE	1,240	1,204	36	2 9%
MADISON	4,056	3,937	119	2 9%
MEAGHER	1,048	984	64	6 1%
MINERAL	1,635	1,535	100	6 1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,749	1,644	105	6 0%
PARK	10,535	10,128	407	3 9%
PETROLEUM	414	400	14	3 4%
PHILLIPS	2,390	2,273	117	4 9%
PONDERA	3,630	3,425	205	5 6%
POWDER RIVER	1,247	1,211	36	2 9%
POWELL	2,611	2,497	114	4 4%
PRAIRIE	690	673	17	2 5%
RAVALLI	18,164	17,414	750	4 1%
RICHLAND	5,866	5,402	464	7.9%
ROOSEVELT	4,497	4,016	481	10.7%
ROSEBUD	5,135	4,759	376	7.3%
SANDERS	4,777	4,496	281	5 9%
SHERIDAN	2,154	2,066	88	4 1%
SILVER BOW	17,733	16,836	897	5 1%
STILLWATER	5,403	5,170	233	4 3%
SWEET GRASS	1,793	1,745	48	2 7%
TETON	3,554	3,383	171	4 8%
TOOLE	2,986	2,874	112	3.8%
TREASURE	538	514	24	4 5%
VALLEY	4,520	4,346	174	3.8%
WHEATLAND	1,377	1,332	45	3.3%
WIBAUX	645	614	31	4.8%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,711	32,190	1,521	4 5%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
May 2000 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	140,395	134,961	5,435	3.9%
MONTANA	482,407	460,828	21,579	4 5%
YELLOWSTONE	73,992	71,359	2,633	3.6%
CASCADE	37,464	35,696	1,768	4.7%
MISSOULA	55,663	54,011	1,652	3.0%
BEAVERHEAD	5,575	5,388	187	3.4%
BIG HORN	5,799	5,313	486	8 4%
BLAINE	3,012	2,845	167	5.5%
BROADWATER	2,146	2,055	91	4 2%
CARBON	4,800	4,572	228	4 8%
CARTER	1,100	1,063	37	3.4%
CHOUTEAU	2,987	2,909	78	2.6%
CUSTER	6,191	5,988	203	3.3%
DANIELS	1,316	1,289	27	2.1%
DAWSON	5,443	5,283	160	2.9%
DEER LODGE	3,864	3,561	303	7 8%
FALLON	1,613	1,565	48	3 0%
FERGUS	6,540	6,282	258	3.9%
FLATHEAD	38,632	36,319	2,313	6.0%
GALLATIN	43,032	41,636	1,396	3.2%
GARFIELD	1,177	1,138	39	3.3%
GLACIER	5,077	4,383	694	13.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	603	576	27	4 5%
GRANITE	1,123	1,050	73	6.5%
HILL	9,941	9,496	445	4 5%
JEFFERSON	5,096	4,849	247	4.8%
JUDITH BASIN	1,307	1,266	41	3.1%
LAKE	13,068	12,393	675	5.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,118	26,985	1,133	4 0%
LIBERTY	1,263	1,213	50	4 0%
LINCOLN	7,201	6,309	892	12 4%
MCCONE	1,241	1,202	39	3 1%
MADISON	4,020	3,906	114	2 8%
MEAGHER	1,051	983	68	6 5%
MINERAL	1,668	1,517	151	9 1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,757	1,634	123	7.0%
PARK	10,512	10,024	488	4 6%
PETROLEUM	420	399	21	5 0%
PHILLIPS	2,352	2,263	89	3 8%
PONDERA	3,567	3,405	162	4 5%
POWDER RIVER	1,278	1,244	34	2.7%
POWELL	2,615	2,480	135	5 2%
PRAIRIE	695	672	23	3.3%
RAVALLI	18,050	17,258	792	4 4%
RICHLAND	5,779	5,357	422	7.3%
ROOSEVELT	4,373	3,983	390	8 9%
ROSEBUD	4,991	4,720	271	5 4%
SANDERS	4,756	4,450	306	6 4%
SHERIDAN	2,138	2,051	87	4 1%
SILVER BOW	17,441	16,640	801	4.6%
STILLWATER	5,329	5,124	205	3.8%
SWEET GRASS	1,785	1,735	50	2 8%
TETON	3,518	3,374	144	4.1%
TOOLE	2,935	2,853	82	2.8%
TREASURE	534	513	21	3.9%
VALLEY	4,444	4,314	130	2.9%
WHEATLAND	1,377	1,327	50	3.6%
WIBAUX	641	609	32	5 0%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,214	31,834	1,380	4.2%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
April 2000 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	140,403	135,215	5,188	3.7%
MONTANA	480,630	457,433	23,197	4 8%
YELLOWSTONE	74,359	71,850	2,509	3 4%
CASCADE	37,476	35,647	1,829	4 9%
MISSOULA	55,306	53,592	1,714	3 1%
BEAVERHEAD	5,458	5,267	191	3 5%
BIG HORN	5,741	5,186	555	9 7%
BLAINE	2,990	2,788	202	6 8%
BROADWATER	2,128	2,038	90	4 2%
CARBON	4,838	4,594	244	5 0%
CARTER	1,087	1,066	21	1 9%
CHOUTEAU	3,017	2,914	103	3 4%
CUSTER	6,180	5,953	227	3 7%
DANIELS	1,309	1,266	43	3 3%
DAWSON	5,432	5,278	154	2 8%
DEER LODGE	3,847	3,547	300	7 8%
FALLON	1,612	1,567	45	2 8%
FERGUS	6,551	6,270	281	4 3%
FLATHEAD	37,905	35,153	2,752	7.3%
GALLATIN	42,899	41,565	1,334	3 1%
GARFIELD	1,153	1,106	47	4 1%
GLACIER	4,669	4,066	603	12 9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	605	573	32	5.3%
GRANITE	1,193	1,094	99	8 3%
HILL	9,928	9,484	444	4 5%
JEFFERSON	5,087	4,828	259	5 1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,313	1,268	45	3 4%
LAKE	13,022	12,271	751	5 8%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,029	26,873	1,156	4 1%
LIBERTY	1,260	1,215	45	3 6%
LINCOLN	7,204	6,054	1,150	16 0%
MCCONE	1,273	1,226	47	3.7%
MADISON	4,042	3,896	146	3.6%
MEAGHER	1,087	993	94	8 6%
MINERAL	1,610	1,456	154	9 6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,754	1,627	127	7 2%
PARK	10,380	9,724	656	6.3%
PETROLEUM	413	383	30	7.3%
PHILLIPS	2,391	2,262	129	5 4%
PONDERA	3,548	3,419	129	3.6%
POWDER RIVER	1,308	1,265	43	3 3%
POWELL	2,611	2,463	148	5 7%
PRAIRIE	720	686	34	4.7%
RAVALLI	18,041	17,155	886	4 9%
RICHLAND	5,883	5,381	502	8 5%
ROOSEVELT	4,465	4,023	442	9 9%
ROSEBUD	4,953	4,629	324	6 5%
SANDERS	4,632	4,261	371	8 0%
SHERIDAN	2,169	2,047	122	5.6%
SILVER BOW	17,360	16,528	832	4 8%
STILLWATER	5,219	5,035	184	3.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,780	1,739	41	2 3%
TETON	3,538	3,375	163	4 6%
TOOLE	2,944	2,843	101	3 4%
TREASURE	535	511	24	4 5%
VALLEY	4,439	4,274	165	3.7%
WHEATLAND	1,342	1,293	49	3.7%
WIBAUX	594	566	28	4.7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,116	31,701	1,415	4 3%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

2000 ANNUAL DATA (Preliminary)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	471.9	474.1	477.7	480.6	482.4	487.4							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	443.5	445.6	450.6	457.4	460.8	465.4							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	41.9	36.8	38.8	43.1	43.2	42.6							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.3	28.5	27.1	23.2	21.6	22.0							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.0%	6.0%	5.7%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%							

1999 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.9	468.3	470.0	473.5	473.8	478.7	487.3	481.8	471.6	473.3	472.8	472.1	474.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	434.0	436.6	440.2	448.7	451.0	455.0	465.0	461.4	451.6	452.0	449.8	447.0	449.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	40.3	41.5	39.6	41.9	42.7	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.6	48.7	50.0	41.4	43.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.9	31.7	29.8	24.8	22.8	23.7	22.3	20.4	20.0	21.3	23.0	25.1	24.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.6%	6.8%	6.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	5.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%

1998 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	454.7	458.4	460.2	464.4	465.9	471.7	479.6	475.4	466.5	467.1	467.5	465.9	466.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	423.8	427.2	429.8	438.7	441.9	446.3	455.8	453.9	444.6	443.0	440.6	437.4	440.3
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	26.8	27.4	27.9	31.8	39.3	40.1	38.2	40.8	39.9	39.4	45.1	38.9	36.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.9	31.2	30.4	25.7	24.0	25.4	23.8	21.5	21.9	24.1	26.9	28.5	26.2
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.5%	5.1%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	5.2%	5.8%	6.1%	5.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%

1997 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	443.4	446.3	448.6	452.7	454.2	459.4	467.4	464.3	454.2	455.2	454.8	454.9	454.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	415.5	418.0	420.9	428.3	432.5	435.9	444.6	443.7	433.9	432.9	429.7	427.2	430.3
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	24.7	22.9	27.0	28.1	32.4	36.0	38.2	40.1	41.6	37.4	33.9	26.3	32.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.9	28.3	27.7	24.4	21.7	23.5	22.8	20.6	20.3	22.3	25.1	27.7	24.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	5.1%	4.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.9%	5.5%	6.1%	5.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	4.8%	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.9%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY REVISED TO 2000 BENCHMARKS.
2/NONADDITIVE INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

99 BM

2000

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	376 0	378 1	383 0	387 1	394 7	395 3							
TOTAL PRIVATE	297 0	297 6	299 9	304 3	310 1	317.6							
GOODS PRODUCING	45.8	45.8	46 4	48.9	50 4	52 1							
SERVICE PRODUCING	330.2	332 3	336 6	338.2	344 3	343 2							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	251.2	251 8	253 5	255 4	259 7	265 5							
MINING	4 8	4 8	4 8	5.0	5 1	5 1							
METAL MINING	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9							
GOLD & SILVER ORES	0.5	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4							
COAL MINING	0 9	0 9	0.9	0.9	0 9	0.9							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1 3	1 3	1.2	1.3	1 3	1 3							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0 7	0 8	0 8	0.9	1.0	1.0							
CONSTRUCTION	16.7	16 7	17.5	19 9	21.0	22 4							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.5	5.3	5 4	5 5	5.8	6.2							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT	2 4	2.5	2 8	4 0	4 4	4 8							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	8 8	8 9	9 3	10 4	10 8	11 4							
MANUFACTURING	24 3	24 3	24 1	24 0	24.3	24 6							
DURABLE GOODS	15 2	15.3	15 2	15 1	15.3	15 5							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.2	7 2	7 0	6 7	6 8	7 0							
*LOGGING	1 3	1.3	1.1	0 8	0.9	1 1							
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3 2	3 2	3 2	3.1	3.1	3 1							
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.9	0 9	0 9	1 0	1 1	1 2							
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1 0	1 0	1.0	1 0	1.0	1 1							
NONDURABLE GOODS	9 1	9 0	8 9	8 9	9 0	9 1							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2 6	2 6	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 5							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3 1	3.1	3 1	3 2	3.2	3 2							
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	22 3	22 4	22 4	22 4	22 6	22 6							
TRANSPORTATION	14 3	14 4	14 4	14 3	14 5	14 5							
RAILROAD	3 1	3 1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3 1							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1 7	1 8	1.8	1 8	1 8	1 7							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5 7	5 7	5.7	5.7	5 7	5 8							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 1	8 1	8 1							
COMMUNICATIONS	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3							
TELEPHONE COMM	2 3	2 3	2 3	2.3	2 4	2.3							
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 8	3.8	3.8							
COMBINATION UTILITY	1 5	1 5	1 5	1.5	1 5	1 5							
TRADE	99 0	98 4	99.1	100 6	102 9	105 6							
WHOLESALE TRADE	18 7	18 6	18 6	18 9	19 0	19.0							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	10.1	10 1	10 1	10.1	10.2	10.3							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8 6	8 5	8 5	8 8	8 8	8 7							
RETAIL TRADE	80 3	79 8	80 5	81 7	83 9	86 6							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 7	4 9	5 0							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8 9	8 6	8 6	8 7	8 8	9.0							
DEPARTMENT STORES	7 5	7 3	7 4	7 5	7 5	7.7							
FOOD STORES	11.1	11 1	11 1	11 3	11 5	11 8							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11 9	11 9	12.0	12.1	12 3	12 6							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3 6	3 6	3.6	3 6	3.7	3 7							

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

99 BM

2000

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6							
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3							
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5							
EATING & DRINKING	29.5	29.5	30.2	30.6	31.8	33.3							
MISC. RETAIL	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.1							
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.1							
FINANCE	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9							
INSURANCE	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9							
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5							
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4							
REAL ESTATE	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9							
SERVICES	112.4	113.4	114.4	114.7	116.3	119.2							
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.1	9.3	10.8							
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7							
BUSINESS SERVICES	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.7							
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.5	9.5							
HEALTH SERVICES	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.4							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1							
HOSPITALS	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.4							
SOCIAL SERVICES	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.7							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1							
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4							
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	79.0	80.5	83.1	82.8	84.6	77.7							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.0	12.0	13.6	13.1	15.1	13.9							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	24.1	24.5	25.1	25.1	24.3	21.3							
STATE EDUCATION	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.6	12.7	9.7							
*OTHER STATE GOVT	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42.9	44.0	44.4	44.6	45.2	42.5							
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.3	29.4	29.6	29.4	29.3	25.2							
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.8	17.3							

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

2000

99 BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	190.7	192.2	194.8	194.9	198.4	197.6							
TOTAL PRIVATE	147.1	147.3	147.8	148.8	151.7	154.9							
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6							
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5							
MANUFACTURING	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6							
DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7							
TCU 1/	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3							
TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6							
TRADE	47.1	46.5	46.8	47.3	49.2	51.1							
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6							
RETAIL TRADE	42.7	42.0	42.2	42.7	44.6	46.5							
EATING & DRINKING	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.2	18.2	19.5							
FIRE 2/	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.2							
FINANCE	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3							
SERVICES	72.9	73.3	73.6	73.9	74.4	75.6							
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.6	6.4							
HEALTH SERVICES	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.7							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43.6	44.9	47.0	46.1	46.7	42.7							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.7	6.1	5.1	5.8	5.5							
STATE GOVERNMENT	13.2	13.8	14.1	14.1	13.9	12.0							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	25.7	26.4	26.8	26.9	27.0	25.2							

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION. ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

CES

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Workers (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	April 2000	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	April 2000	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999
*TOTAL PRIVATE	256.1	261.6	269.5	262.5	$380.71	$376.53	$379.60	$381.81
MINING	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	$763.00	$742.98	$757.56	$759.95
*CONSTRUCTION	15.9	16.9	18.1	17.4	$621.59	$627.62	$624.75	$637.95
MANUFACTURING	17.2	17.6	18.0	17.9	$556.49	$546.06	$559.77	$558.18
Durable Goods	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.6	$544.68	$532.73	$541.88	$534.26
Nondurable	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	$583.30	$579.07	$604.10	$615.83
*TCU 1/	19.6	19.7	19.6	19.7	$576.35	$559.88	$560.62	$576.42
*Transportation	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.6	$511.88	$498.54	$508.61	$508.80
*Comm. & Util.	6.8	6.7	6.6	7.1	$699.84	$679.10	$664.00	$693.86
*TRADE	88.3	90.5	93.4	91.5	$287.70	$288.46	$291.37	$289.85
*Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.9	$511.23	$513.13	$522.64	$512.95
*Retail Trade	72.6	74.6	77.6	75.6	$239.67	$239.87	$244.02	$243.02
*FIRE 2/	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	$406.62	$388.09	$396.72	$386.63
*SERVICES	97.2	98.9	102.5	97.9	$333.94	$328.56	$331.10	$332.45

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	April 2000	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999	April 2000	May 2000	June 2000	June 1999
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.1	32.1	32.5	33.0	$11.86	$11.73	$11.68	$11.57
MINING	41.4	41.6	42.8	43.6	$18.43	$17.86	$17.70	$17.43
*CONSTRUCTION	37.4	37.9	37.5	38.5	$16.62	$16.56	$16.66	$16.57
MANUFACTURING	39.3	38.7	38.9	39.7	$14.16	$14.11	$14.39	$14.06
Durable Goods	39.7	39.2	38.9	39.9	$13.72	$13.59	$13.93	$13.39
Nondurable	38.4	37.7	39.1	39.3	$15.19	$15.36	$15.45	$15.67
*TCU 1/	38.5	37.4	37.3	39.0	$14.97	$14.97	$15.03	$14.78
*Transportation	37.5	36.1	36.2	38.4	$13.65	$13.81	$14.05	$13.25
*Comm. & Util.	40.5	39.9	39.5	39.9	$17.28	$17.02	$16.81	$17.39
*TRADE	30.0	30.3	30.8	31.0	$9.59	$9.52	$9.46	$9.35
*Wholesale Trade	36.7	36.6	37.6	37.8	$13.93	$14.02	$13.90	$13.57
*Retail Trade	28.6	28.9	29.4	29.6	$8.38	$8.30	$8.30	$8.21
*FIRE 2/	35.7	34.9	36.0	35.7	$11.39	$11.12	$11.02	$10.83
*SERVICES	29.5	29.6	30.1	30.5	$11.32	$11.10	$11.00	$10.90

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	2000		1999		1998	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	168.7	165.5	164.3	161.0	161.6	158.4
February	169.7	166.4	164.5	161.1	161.9	158.5
March	171.1	167.8	165.0	161.4	162.2	158.7
April	171.2	167.9	166.2	162.7	162.5	159.1
May	171.3	168.1	166.2	162.8	162.8	159.5
June	172.3	169.1	166.2	162.8	163.0	159.7
July			166.7	163.3	163.2	159.8
August			167.1	163.8	163.4	160.0
September			167.9	164.7	163.6	160.2
October			168.2	165.0	164.0	160.6
November			168.3	165.1	164.0	160.7
December			168.3	165.1	163.9	160.7
Dec-to-Dec %			2.7%	2.7%	1.6%	1.6%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			166.6	163.2	163.0	159.7
Ann Avg %			2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	June 2000	% Change From May 2000	% Change From June 1999	Ann Average % 1999	Ann Average % 1998
ALL ITEMS	100%	172.3	0.6%	3.7%	2.2%	1.6%
Food & Beverages	16%	167.9	0.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Housing	40%	169.4	1.0%	3.2%	2.2%	2.3%
Apparel	5%	128.3	-3.0%	-2.0%	-1.3%	0.1%
Transportation	17%	155.7	1.7%	8.6%	2.0%	-1.9%
Medical Care	6%	260.5	0.4%	4.1%	3.5%	3.2%
Recreation	6%	103.4	0.3%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%
Education and Communication	5%	101.5	-0.3%	1.2%	0.9%	1.9%
Other Goods & Services	5%	269.6	-0.2%	5.4%	8.7%	5.7%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	June 2000	May 2000	June 1999	Ann Average 1999	Ann Average 1998
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.58	$0.58	$0.60	$0.60	$0.61

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.

UI

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

Due to a change in computer software, we're not able to publish current information. As soon as we're able to get new and changed ownership businesses, we'll begin publishing the information.

TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

Initial Claims

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	5,363	5,112	6,362	6,594	6,057	6,591	6,588	7,495	7,546	6,749	5,915	5,977
February	2,896	3,584	3,926	3,265	3,170	3,666	3,370	3,938	3,270	3,214	3,108	3,088
March	2,648	2,703	2,723	2,881	2,784	2,948	3,002	2,869	2,724	3,220	2,793	2,352
April	2,609	2,484	2,999	2,949	2,829	3,081	2,948	2,826	3,360	2,916	2,941	2,354
May	1,683	1,856	2,015	2,129	2,033	2,265	2,330	2,351	2,075	1,913	1,982	1,944
June	1,837	1,970	1,829	2,484	2,120	2,470	2,689	2,222	2,280	2,449	2,252	1,993
July	1,905	2,013	2,125	2,423	2,246	2,317	2,281	2,254	2,337	2,143	2,029	
August	1,598	1,760	1,429	1,650	1,466	1,662	1,842	1,631	1,680	1,596	1,535	
September	1,427	1,564	1,599	1,758	1,744	1,626	1,579	1,825	1,700	1,740	1,544	
October	2,211	2,789	2,891	2,822	2,860	2,943	3,245	3,392	3,142	3,580	2,689	
November	2,935	3,414	3,736	3,215	4,454	4,100	4,835	4,604	3,802	3,997	3,378	
December	3,528	4,224	4,866	4,408	4,365	4,226	5,036	4,883	4,851	4,952	4,065	

Continued Claims

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	45,875	45,535	56,107	47,135	48,165	52,265	56,167	60,632	57,513	47,781	54,354	52,211
February	43,966	42,184	49,937	48,102	49,313	56,866	56,942	59,295	56,567	48,151	48,595	46,555
March	42,196	42,478	51,930	53,621	59,540	63,207	53,936	58,121	62,496	57,371	NA*	41,532
April	33,156	33,766	50,960	36,493	38,521	42,379	41,202	50,358	44,463	36,484	34,300	34,927
May	30,115	30,973	32,978	28,913	30,593	36,461	40,259	34,556	31,603	31,079	30,514	25,446
June	21,262	22,781	24,219	31,106	31,912	33,520	29,430	31,675	31,786	26,824	26,803	20,656
July	19,633	24,031	26,446	27,169	25,848	26,980	28,631	30,194	25,500	22,862	22,030	
August	22,048	21,394	20,333	24,322	27,711	29,753	29,528	23,881	23,702	24,425	24,426	
September	16,002	17,486	16,931	22,937	20,279	20,614	20,188	22,763	18,950	17,119	16,430	
October	18,463	21,641	20,852	20,689	20,592	20,779	24,457	22,312	18,075	18,228	19,136	
November	21,990	24,693	26,323	26,202	34,318	35,450	33,400	30,126	27,425	33,293	25,507	
December	28,133	33,386	40,918	42,284	43,370	39,504	41,797	54,332	38,941	37,779	32,538	

NA*=Not Available

Number of Benefit Payments

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	38,828	37,862	47,310	39,185	40,230	43,892	46,397	52,263	48,844	39,631	39,634	44,157
February	39,031	36,613	44,674	42,089	43,553	49,892	49,999	51,972	50,302	42,527	43,041	42,300
March	38,373	37,489	46,559	47,822	53,997	57,122	48,077	49,774	56,524	51,337	NA*	38,609
April	29,382	29,075	45,984	32,480	34,478	37,714	35,887	48,287	40,629	32,406	30,784	28,305
May	26,548	26,895	29,029	25,454	27,140	32,025	34,586	30,813	28,922	24,663	24,671	25,989
June	18,204	19,756	20,937	26,555	27,468	28,577	24,872	25,465	26,924	25,672	25,663	18,179
July	16,592	19,788	22,415	23,128	22,361	23,045	23,850	27,262	21,658	19,275	19,620	
August	18,780	18,057	17,557	20,850	24,147	25,893	25,419	20,988	18,438	20,771	21,829	
September	13,467	14,656	14,222	18,975	17,190	17,481	17,240	19,201	17,717	14,609	14,424	
October	14,834	17,429	16,881	16,966	16,836	17,187	19,978	18,299	14,643	14,873	14,069	
November	17,978	20,340	21,663	21,763	28,347	28,653	27,645	24,558	19,197	27,167	24,669	
December	23,313	28,108	34,024	35,965	37,284	33,389	33,952	46,187	35,547	32,486	28,262	

NA*=Not Available

Source This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report

TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

Amount of Benefits Paid per Month (Millions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	4.8	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.4	6.1	6.5	7.6
February	4.9	4.7	5.9	5.5	5.9	7	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.6	7	7.2
March	4.7	4.8	6.3	6.2	7.3	8	6.9	7.4	8.5	8	8.2	6.6
April	3.6	3.7	6.3	4.1	4.6	5.2	5	7.1	6	4.9	4.8	4.7
May	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3
June	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4	3.0
July	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	3	3	3.3	3.9	3	2.8	3	
August	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3	2.6	3	3.4	
September	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	
October	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	
November	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	3.9	
December	2.8	3.5	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.9	5.2	5.1	4.6	

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	$135.60	$137.36	$144.61	$143.35	$150.32	$157.40	$161.70	$165.34	$169.06	$173.07	$181.66	$188.67
February	$136.39	$138.80	$144.61	$143.64	$150.76	$157.60	$161.62	$167.68	$169.21	$173.32	$182.60	$190.62
March	$135.59	$141.99	$148.50	$144.22	$151.06	$158.30	$162.26	$168.83	$170.32	$175.65	$184.86	$191.76
April	$135.53	$140.25	$150.56	$142.65	$150.78	$157.89	$161.03	$168.52	$169.25	$175.18	$183.17	$189.65
May	$131.52	$138.23	$145.53	$140.47	$152.14	$156.62	$160.77	$167.99	$167.03	$175.23	$183.09	$187.20
June	$125.83	$136.35	$138.73	$140.70	$149.16	$152.93	$156.45	$165.59	$162.54	$171.76	$179.92	$181.90
July	$122.58	$129.09	$133.40	$139.75	$148.22	$147.86	$154.16	$159.32	$156.69	$166.11	$175.44	
August	$121.17	$128.13	$130.74	$138.43	$147.11	$147.91	$152.90	$155.77	$155.29	$163.14	$173.13	
September	$123.63	$131.76	$135.29	$143.88	$150.95	$155.17	$160.39	$164.18	$163.31	$173.91	$180.27	
October	$126.78	$133.78	$137.15	$142.26	$150.75	$155.15	$158.23	$163.11	$162.69	$175.90	$180.77	
November	$129.17	$135.60	$140.26	$139.23	$151.20	$153.16	$157.65	$160.63	$159.26	$173.32	$177.61	
December	$133.71	$139.43	$140.42	$143.65	$156.02	$157.61	$160.01	$166.27	$166.55	$176.18	$176.18	

Trust Fund Growth Over Last Year (%)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	38.4	25.2	14	-1.6	6.3	10.2	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.7	10	7.5
February	34.7	29.1	10	-1.7	9.8	7.3	7.7	9.2	3.2	9.5	9.4	10.1
March	45.9	27.2	8.8	-1.2	8.5	7.5	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.5	12.1	10.1
April	36.8	28.6	2.5	3.9	11.1	2.6	10.4	7.8	4.8	10.1	10	8.7
May	35.2	22.4	-1.3	5.6	11.1	4.5	10.9	4.1	5.3	12.2	9	10.3
June	36.1	21.4	3.8	5.2	5.5	6.8	10.6	6	3.5	11.9	9.6	13.4
July	30.9	20.8	0.1	7.9	6.8	4.1	11.3	3	2.6	14	4.6	
August	27.8	19.7	-0.7	7.3	6.6	6	10.2	4.6	4.7	11.2	9.4	
September	29.1	19.5	-0.6	6.3	7	5.8	10.5	6.1	3.2	11.5	9.6	
October	26.3	18.5	-2	6.4	6.9	7	10.4	6.1	4.4	10.9	8.5	
November	24.7	16.5	-4.2	9.4	7.6	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.9	9.7	10	
December	25.9	16.3	-3.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	8.1	4.2	7.6	10.1	10.5	

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.

Glossary of terms

1.Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6.Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7.Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.LWIA - The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is the first wholesale reform of the nation's job training system in more than 15 years. Montana's State Workforce Investment Board was created by the Governor in response to this Act and its first task was to certify the local workforce investment areas (LWIA), which are guided by local workforce investment boards (these local boards replaced JTPA's Private Industry Councils). The 2 LWIAs for Montana are known as Rural Concentrated Employment Program, or CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties), and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12.CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

Sources of data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

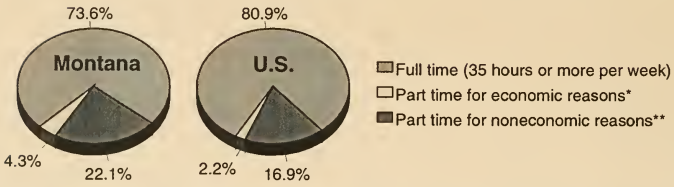
S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Employed persons by full- and part-time status
Montana and the United States - 1998 Annual Averages



***Part time for economic reasons is sometimes referred to as involuntary part time. Economic reasons include slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, and seasonal declines in demand. Those placed in this category must also indicate that they want and are available to work full time to be classified as on part time for economic reasons.**

****Noneconomic reasons for part-time work include illness or other medical limitations, child-care problems or other family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and being in a job where full-time work is less than 35 hours per week. Also includes those who gave an economic reason for working part time, but said they do not want to work full time or were unavailable for such work.**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Current Population Survey data

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